

10, 1918, by Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Portland, Oreg., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part, "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns' Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Oregon—Vancouver, B. C.," and "G Zit Antiseptics [Urinary]—Stearns' Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Oregon; Toronto, Canada."

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the G Zit consisted of two preparations, bougies and antiseptics. The bougies consisted of silver nucleinate in a cacao butter base, and the antiseptics consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oleoresin of cubeb, and a small amount of sulphureted oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for sexual diseases, gonorrhœa, gonorrhœa neglected or wrongly treated, chronic prostatitis, stricture, and gleet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On August 13, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7886. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. \* \* \* v. 11 Bottles of Prescription 1000. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10398 I. S. No. 12927-r. S. No. E-1431.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of Prescription 1000, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned on or about April 16, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 External."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gleet, gonorrhœa, bladder troubles, frequent urination, and inflammation, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On May 10, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7887. Misbranding of Santal Midy. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3½ Dozen Bottles of Santal Midy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10504. I. S. No. 15718-r. S. No. E-1476.)

On June 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3½ dozen bottles of Santal Midy, remaining unsold in the original

unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., consigned on or about March 28, 1919, and April 25, 1919, by E. Fougere & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Santal Midy."

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gonorrhœa, gleet, discharges from the urinary organs, gonorrhœa in the acute state, inflammation of the bladder when the bladder walls are inflamed and even when there is hemorrhage, hematuria, suppurative nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, chronic catarrh of the bladder, vesical catarrh of old age, stricture of the urethra, congestion of the prostate, acute cystitis when the urine is colored with blood, inflammation of the neck of the bladder, and discharges of the genito-urinary organs, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On September 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7888. Misbranding of Grimault & Co's. Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Bottles of Grimault & Co's. Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 10251. I. S. No. 2582-r. S. No. W-328.)

On May 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of Grimault & Co's. Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 26, 1918, by E. Fougere & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Grimault & Co's. Injection."

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution containing copper sulphate and matico extractives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for chronic and acute discharges from the urethra, muco-purulent discharges, gonorrhœa, discharges from the female generative organs, whether merely whites or of a greenish-yellow color, recent or old blennorrhagic discharges, even those that resist other treatments, cases of blennorrhagia and gonorrhœa for men, cases of catarrh, leucorrhœa, flowers, and losses, when white flowers are the result of general debility and impoverishment of the blood, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 14, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the product, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*